NEW TORK HURALD, SATURDAY, MUYEMBER L. 1985.

Washington.

THE REBEL WAR DEBT.

Despatch from President Johnson to the Governor of Georgia.

No Debt Contracted for the Purpose of Disselving the Union Ever Will be Paid.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND.

Mr. Seward Preparing a Reply to Earl Russell.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES IN EUROPE.

Tiews of European Capitalists in Relation to Our Financial Condition.

The Power and Wealth of the North a Subject of Universal Admiration.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3, 1865. THE REBEL WAR DEBT.

The National Republican has the following: MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 1, 1865.

The following highly important despatch from the President of the United States has been received here by

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28, 1865.

Georgia should not hesitate one single moment in repudiating every single dollar of debt created for purpose of aiding the rebellion against government of the United States. It will not do to levy and collect taxes from a State and people that are loyal and in the Union to pay a debt that wa created to aid in taking them out and subverting the

I do not believe the great mass of the people of the State of Georgia, when left uninfluenced, will ever submit to the payment of a debt which was the main cause of bringing on their past and present suffering, the result

Those who invested their capital in the creation o this debt must meet their fate, and take it as one of the inevitable results of the rebellion, though it may seem

It should at once be made known, at home and solving the Union can or ever will be paid by taxes levied on the people for such purpose.

ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States

OUR CLAIMS UPON ENGLAND. The Intelligencer has the following announcement:—
It is understood that the Secretary of State is engaged in preparing a reply to the despatch of Earl Russell in regard to the preposed commission indicated in his lord apply is letter to Minister Adams for the adjudication of certain claims against the British government. The question at issue is said to have been under consideration in several Cabinet meetings.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES IN EUROPE. York, who recently returned from Europe, whither he went some time ago on a confidential mission for the govnment in connection with the national finances, yes terday had an interview with the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom he submitted a verbal report of the results of his mission. Mr. Lanier everythe Continent, and great confidence in our public securi-ties. At Frankfort-on-the-Main he addressed at length a The complete and utter overthrow of rebellion was a matter of equal surprise and congratulation, and the demonstration made of the power and wealth of the North was a subject of universal admiration. But, the war being ended, the expectation was confidently expressed by the European holders of return towards specie payments, however gradual the was represented, was absolutely necessary to the mainte pance of confidence in our securities and in the policy of the burdens of the war was not questioned, especially with the rapid progress of the work of reconstruction, every portion of the country. With a wise and correct policy there will be no limit to the demands for our secuour military successes were fast opening the eyes of the people as to the value of our bonds. But the feeling contraction of the currency was universally expressed as maintained. It is understood that the views of Mr. Lanier were heartily responded to both by the President

THE PIVE-TWENTY CONVERSION BONDS. The five-twenty conversion bonds are issued from the Treasury Department as rapidly as they can be printed. A million a day of the denomination of one thousand dol-lars are now delivered. Those for five hundred and one hundred will be ready in a very few days. Registered so the request of the subscribers.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day amounted to upwards of two millions of dollars.

mer, United States Treasurer, as to what time the tax on the deposits of a defaulting national bank ceases, he has

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILBOAD.

The Department was to-day preparing to immediately issue United States bonds amounting to six hundred and forty thousand dollars to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, eastern division, or at the rate of sixteen thousand

dollars per mile, in accordance with the law of Congress, forty miles of the road having been completed. In addition to this aid by the government certain quarters of land are to be given as the surveys proceed and the road THE NAVAL COURT MANTIAL. The naval court martial, of which Admiral Farragut is resident, after finding a verdict in the case of Lieuten-

ant Colonel Marston, of the Marine corps, which will not be promulgated until approved by the proper authorities, DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE NAVY.

W. A. Cromwell, Acting Fourth Auditor, makes a statement of navy accounts for the month of October, by which it appears that \$4,931,304 have been disbursed to navy agents, \$3,216,855 to naval paymasters, \$272,700 to marines, \$673,663 for prize claims, and \$88,838 for gene-

APPLICATIONS FOR PENSIONS. The monthly report to the Commissioners of Pensions for October exhibits that applications from widows, mothers and orphans for annuities were admitted to the number of 1,864, and 88 rejected. 1,896 applications for ied, and 200 rejected. The number of applications

Bureau by the widow of a recruit who died on board of a transport. Affidavits of the officers of the transport were filed in support of the claim, but as there was no medical officer on board of the transport the claim was ruled out in the absence of medical testimony, thus de-

MILITARY COMMISSIONS. frauds on the Navy Department, in the enlistment of sailors and marines at Baltimore, will come up before a

An order from the War Department dissolved the Greene Military Commission just as it was about to take up the trial of Captain Pettit, the Alexandria jailor. It is not probable that Pettit will be brought to trial, inasmuch as some of the evidence necessary to convic CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

The Rev. Doctor Massie, representing some of the philanthropic societies of England, arrived this morning n Washington, having just completed quite an extended tour of the South, where he has been observing the general condition of the negroes. The reverend gentle-man is inclined to the belief that in the main the colored population is disposed to be much more tractable than late masters are, and that some more whole decided means will yet have to be devised for the discipline of the latter, under the new order of things, than

It is stated that the occupant of the house on Tenth street, in this city, where President Lincoln breathed his last, has made a claim for damages done to his house and furniture on the night of the assassination. Relic and the owner might realize enough thereby to buy

FORD'S THEATRE BUILDING A large number of strangers visit Ford's theatre every day, but the place has been so entirely changed that been made entirely fireproof.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT SAN FRANCISCO. The President has appointed J. F. Miller Collector of ns at San Francisco, vice Charles James. PROMOTIONS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

ions by special order yesterday.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION. The Washington Monument Association, which has in American Geographical and Statistical Society. The orative and costly shaft at as early a day as possible

PENSION BUREAU EXAMINING SURGEONS. Doctors Warren Hunter, of Cherryfield, Me., and William C. Johnson, of Williamstown, Ky., were to-day appointed examining surgeons to the Pension Bureau.

THE ST. JOHN DISASTER.

Investigation by the United States Steam-Probable Cause of the Disaster, &c.

On Monday last Messrs. J. M. Weekes and J. N. Hopto make an investigation into the cause of the explosion portions of the boiler that had been cut out and removed for the purpose of testing the quality of the iren by all of the explosion had been a defect in the iron near the point where the flange was turned. It was one of those iron, and could not be made apparent upon the hydraulic test, but only after the expansion and contraction of the boiler had extended the defect so as to cause, when least expected, a rupture often attended with the most disas

With a view to having a thorough examination into the details of the explosion, a number of experts were called their opinion as to the cause of the accident.

Subsequent to the testimony of Mr. Joel Wright, the second engineer of the St. John, which testimony elicited no new facts, Mr. Frank Ramsey, foreman of

Mr. William Fletcher, of the firm of Fletcher, Harri-

ad given out.

James Hook, the chief engineer of the St. John,

made.

Mr. Geo. Andrews, foreman for Cobanks & Theall, the builders of the boilers, testified that he had been instructed to build the boilers in the very best manner throughout. The witness had examined the boiler sines the explosion, and looked upon the part of the plate that gave out as imperfect, as it had not been welded throughout.

The investigation has not yet been brought to a close.

concert of the Formes Brothers took place at Irving Hall last night. Notwithstanding the disappointments which occurred on Monday evening last, the desire to hear the tenor of great European fame, Theodore Formes, attracted a large and brilliant audience. The programme was interesting, inasmuch as it contained some fine concerted pieces in which the three brothers were engaged. Theodore Formes sung first the aria from La Dame Blanche. He has a voice of a clear, penetrating quality which, in concerted music especially, is brilliantly tell-ing. It is very powerful through its whole range, and, in the extreme upper notes, when taken deliberately, is full and effective. He is clearly a dramatic singer, and probably feels some restraint in a concert room. His style is large, and he sings most spiritedly. He was not always sure of his intonation; but that may be attributed to the effects of his recent sickness. In the duct with Carl, from Robert, he forced his voice too much to preserve his pitch; while Carl struggled hard to do likewise and did not succeed. It was by no means a pleasant performance. We must allow that Theodore Formes is an able artist, with a voice equal to any rôle he might be called to sing, and we think he will become popular. Wilhelm Formes sung with much taste and feeling, and his excellent voice made great effect. The audience was very enthusiastic, and literally encored every piece—an honor which the artiste acknowledged by merely bowing. The concert was a success, and will, we suppose, be repeated. in the extreme upper notes, when taken deliberately, i

The South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMNIA, S. C., Nov. 2, 1865.
The General Assembly have determined to continue this session to include the regular session appointed

Pigcon Match at Syracuse.

Stracuse, Nov. 3, 1865.

The pigeon match for \$1,000, between Taylor, of New Jersey, and Newell, of Buffalo, at one hundred double birds, was won by the former Taylor scored ninety-eight; Newell, ninety-four.

THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

GRAND UNION BALLY IN BROOKLYN.

THE WAR TRANSFERRED TO CIVIL LIFE.

Speeches of Generals Kilpatrick and Logan, W. D. Kelly, of Philadelphia; General Walbridge and Others.

The republicans of Kings county turned out in over whelming numbers last evening, in a formal demonstra-tion for the success of the Union ticket. The Academy of Music was crowded to a perfect jam. The boxes were filled with ladies, whose pleasure in listening to some excellent band of the Twenty-third regiment. Besides the meeting and the speaking inside the building there were stands erected on the street outside, where thou sands, unable to gain admittance to the Academy, were test which will be decided for or against the party on Tuesday next. The approaches to Montague street were that continued to throng to and fill up the lower end abutting on Fulton street. Cannons roared, lights flashed through the street, bonfires blazed, and ltogether the occasion was made one of those old altogether the occasion was made one of those old fashioned affairs which once belonged only to the multitudinous and irrepressible democracy. There is one thing to be noted in connection with the meeting last night which it would be well for the parties conducting the preliminaries at such proceedings to understand; that is, not to appoint obstinate, ignorant or thickheaded individuals, whether committee men or others, as ticket takers at the doors. It was with considerable difficulty that the members of the press could make their way to the platform, even on presentation of their telefats—a seeme not always required from reporters it.

word, the chairman, who, on coming forward, was received with great cheering. The chairman briefly addressed the assemblage in explanation of the ques-tions at issue and the duty of the republican party in

by the vote of the whole people of their respective States or districts, black and white. (Great cheering.) We owe three thousand millions of dollars, brought
upon us by the treason of the South. Will we take men
to Congress who will repudiate the federal debt, and
insist on recognition of the Southern debt and give pensions to the rebel soldiers? Till they show they regret
the past and accept the condition of the constitution as
the preface and key note to the interpretation of the
constitution of the United States and all American institutions, he would not admit them. He did not want to
keep Van Buren's wayward sisters in subjection; but he
would keep them from scratching his cheeks and tearing
his wife's hair. The men of Pennsylvania and, he was
sure, the Union men of New York would not cease the
contest till the war of ideas was honorably closed—till
the Union in its integrity is secured; they are determined that the boys in blue shall not apologize to the
graybacks for having whipped them. (Great applause.)
If there is to be conclination it must come from
the wrongdoers, not from those who perilled all for the
country and its honor. (Great cheering.) The great duty
now before the people of this State was to roll up an
overwhelming majority for Bariow and the republican
ticket. (Enthusiastic cheering.)
Letters were then read from Hon. D. S. Dickinson and
Theodore Tilton excusing their absence from the meetling.

REMARKS BY GENERAL WALBEIDGE.

REMARKS BY GENERAL WALERIDGE.

General Walerings came forward amid great cheering. He said two great political organizations were contending for the supremacy of the general government—the one represented by its solders wherever armed rebellion was in existence; the other represented by those who contended that the war was a failure. One party was represented by the President; that was the Union party. Mr. Johnson was upholding and vindicating the integrity of the country by his wisdom, his firmness and his patriotism, and he, in his turn, was entitled to, and was receiving, the steady and persistent support of all classes of his Union loving countrymen. (Cheera.) The people would not trust that party that now sought power but who during the war were opposed to the Union and its integrity. The conflict is not over while the issues resulting from that struggle are still open. Vigilance and renewed exertions are still necessary on the part of those who stood by the country in the trying hour of its necessity. One truth should be engraven upon the hearts of all—that no man who placed himself against the country in time of war should ever expect recognition at the hands of the people. It is a historical fact that neither a tory nor the son of a tory ever attained power after the close of the Revolution. If such was the proscription which attended these men and heir descendants, because they desired, in opposition to the wishes of the people, to continue our allegiance to Great Britain, what will be the effect on the men who silently sympathized with the governments of England and France as they evined a desire for the separation of these States? The effect of the American rebellion and its triumphant suppression by the people is to give to them a commanding influence hereafter in the administration of public affairs throughout the world.

At this stage Generals Logan and Kilpatrick came before the platform, when the whole assemblage stood up and gave long continued cheers, the band playing a national air.

when order was restored teneral alipatrics stood forward and addressed the vast assemblage.

REMARKS OF GENERAL KILPATRICK.

Major General Kilpatrick was greeted with loud applause. He proceeded to discuss the issues of the present campaign. He asked the Union voters to say to the copperhead "the past cannot be forgotten." Could a river be found purer than Jordan of old, and the copperhead leaders would wash seven times seven in its healing waters, their damning record in the past could not be washed out. He (the speaker), when on the battle field, made a vow that, if he should be spared to return home, no party should hold position, power and induced if he could prevent it, if they had sympathized with treason, and so help his God they never will. (Loud cheers.) The English government, like all other governments with whom the American nation was at peace, must be taught that no injury or wrong must be done to her. The demand which the President and the Secretary of State had made through the American ditizens, must be paid. (Applause.) If England did not take warning from the past; if she had not learned a lesson from the war that had been presented to the world in America during the past four years; if she trifled with that demand, let the Ritish ligo over sagan dare to rese

fruits of our labor? (Loud cries of "No, no.") No; but it shall be those boys in blue who have risked their lives in defence of the old Union and the cause of right, and those who remained at home and never spoke a word dialoyal, but have done everything in their power to crush out treason and rebellion. (Applause.) The democratic party during the war said, "Let the South have her rights, and let her go in peace." Thanks be to God, she has got her rights—(laughter, and cheers proposed for "Kil")—and on Tuesday next her friends up here will get a little of the same justice. John B. Haskin, in a recent speech, said that Grant was a democrat. He (the speaker) thought that if old Grant had been by when he said that he would have caned lim. The democrats claimed Dix, McClellan and honest John Logan, and now they said they had got old Tecumseh Sherman, and proved it by a letter that appeared in the papers. The General read Mr. Haskin's letter and General Sherman's reply. He assured the audience that he and General Logan received a similar letter; but neither of them replied to Haskin. I will read you a letter, said he, which I received from old Tecumsch, which expresses his true sentiments.—

LETTER FROM GENERAL SHEEMAN.

La have observed with interest war resitted conflict in

Tecumseh, which expresses his true sentiments:—

LI have observed with interest your political conflict in New Jersey. It is really provoking, hardly worthy of a serious thought, but rather of satire and ridicule—the squirming of the politicians called copperheads, who opposed the war from every conceivable motive—some from sheer cowardice, others to oppose a political party, some because they thought we could not whip the South—and, now that it is reduced to a demonstration, have hard work to explain their conduct even to themselves. I have no patience with that class of men, and believe the people of the South have more respect for us, who beliabored them soundly, than the copperheads who, nominally their friends, led them deeper and deeper into trouble.

nominally their friends, led them deeper and deeper into trouble.

In conclusion, General Kilpatrick said, that with the rebellion its head (Jeff Davis) must die—a sentiment which was greeted with vociferous cheering. Burr and Calboun, the great civil traitors, escaped punishment, and he asked were they going to allow the third great civil traitor to live? (Loud cries of "No.") If that was done, loyalty would never be respected in America. The reason why the Fenian movement was not more popular was because when Irishmen came to America the first thing they did was to join that party that was opposed to freedom itself. (Applause.) If they (the Irish) would join the great Union party of the North he (General Kilpatrick) would fight as freely with them beside the Lakes of Kilbarney as they fought with him down by the ruins of Atlanta or among the swamps of South Carolina. (Renewed cheering.)

General Logan then came forward amid tumultuous cheers and waving of handkerchiefs—the band playing "The Bold Soldier Roy."

GENERAL LOGAN'S REMARKS.

cheers and waving of handkerchiefs—the band playing "The Bold Soidier Boy."

General Logay said there was a more important issue at stake at this election than the appointment of State officers. That was whether the government and the affairs of the country should remain in the hands of those who had suffered, bled and died for the preservation of the Union, or whether power should be transferred to those who were opposed to the Union and liberty during the four years of war through which the country has just passed. These men who had taken up arms against the government without cause, justification or excuse had now no rights that they could claim at the hands of loyal men. The democracy say they are a liberal party, in favor of the constitution. If that be true, they have become so recently, and have not had time to show it. But they sak you to restore them to power, that they may have control of the momentous questions which must attend the reconstruction of the Union. These men sympathized with rebels in the South during the whole rebellion. They said the war was unconstitutional, discouraged the soldier and the citizen, so that the war might be settled on what they called a peace basis. And, in order to prove that the war was a fadure, they adopted a platform at Chicago, and put upon that platform George B. McCleilan. (Groans and hisses.) Now they say they approve everything Mr. Johnson has done, forgetting that in saying so they contradict themselves, and their opposition to Mr. Lincoln when he issued his emancipation proclamation. For four years they denounced the very doctrines and the very policy they now say they again to the South when reorganized, with whom they will again join hands to control the government is they done do the brave soldiers of the North. If they do get into power, before ten years clapse these men power, but to give the government into the hands of those who have prevent their partitions. It is seemed to him there were true men enough of the true party to entrust the government t State is compelled to legislate in fairness and equal jus-tice for white and black. (Cheers.) It is the duty of the government not only to say that the negroes are free, but it must say, further, that these Southern States must give guarantees that they will make no unfair distinc-tions between whites and blacks, (Cheers.) This was our duty, and any one failing in it failed in his duty to him-self and to his country. He was in fayor of next Con-

The Registry. SESSIONS OF THE BOARDS YESTERDAY—NUMBER OF VOTERS REGISTERED.

The various registry offices were besieged yesterda by crowds of expectant voters, who seemed determined to swell the list of voters to something like respectable dimensions. The warning published in the Herald relative to the importance and necessity of registering ha taken effect, and the inspectors were kept busy throughout the entire day, up to nine o'clock last evening. During the previous sittings only fifty-two thousand and twenty-four names were registered, being one-half less than the number of votes polled at the Presidential election. Yesterday, however, there was a considerable increase over the average number registered before. After six o'clock the rush of the laboring classes to the boards of registry was immense. The most amusing feature was in each voter being beset by rival political candidates and their agents. The pertinacity and ingenuity of those parties often caused the bewildered voter to imagine himself in some Jersey swamp with a swarm of the aboriginee buzzing around him. The Registry law is very strict, and all voters should see that their names are entered in due time.

All voters residing in election districts are privileged by law to require any of the inspectors to correct such of the registry lists as may have errors therein. At the same time they are not allowed to add or substitute any name on the list. Naturalized citizens must prove that they have been naturalized and have resided in the district thirty days previous to the election, or else satisfy the inspectors of their inability to do so. The law disfranchises any person who causes his name to be registered in two or more districts, or who shall falsely personate or register any voter, with punishment by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one year. Any person who is not registered during the sittings of the board, and who attempts to vote, will be challenged and put through a rigid examination.

The following is the number of voters who were registered in the city yesterday, including those registered before:—

Ward. No. of Voters. Ward. No. of Voters.

1. 1,463 12. 2,898 out the entire day, up to nine o'clock last evening. Dur

fore:

ard. No. of Voters. Ward. No. of Voters.

1,463 12. 2,898
292 13. 2,984
448 14. 2,890
1,689 15. 2,659
1,835 16. 4,487
2,192 17. 6,016
3,566 18. 4,980

THE CHOLERA.

THE REPORTED CASES ON THE ATALANTA.

Her Arrival from Havre with Sickness on Board.

The Health Officer Sends Her Into Quarantine.

Mecessity for Sanitary Preparations and Preventions.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

rived at Quarantine on Thursday night. She had fifty or sixty cases of cholera on board during the passage and fifteen deaths. There are several cases of this dis now on board.

sternation or panic among our citizens, or for a fear that the infection may be confimunicated to any on account of this arrival. Good medical authority upon this subject has decided that "vessels have the cholera on board, and may land the sick upon our docks; but the disease will become an epidemic nor spread am people until that mysterious atmospheric condition favorable to its development shall be present." state of the atmosphere is probably not developed now Of course no human being can tell how soon it may b carnage. No time should be lost in putting tion all the known medical and sanitary preventives of sa'eguard about the city in the shape of the strictest er dangerous. In fact, the city should, if possible, be at all ous distemper would be harbored within its bounds. receive invitation, as it were, to enter and produce it

The Atalanta left London on the 10th of October, vis Brest the 13th, with five hundred and fifty-six pas sengers, and reached this vicinity Thursday evening Her freight was consigned to Messrs. Howland & Aspin wall. Immediately upon the arrival off the Quarantine health officer, Swinburne, she let go her anchors. Car that the vessel should be boarded at once. The signal, however, was not observed, and a messenger was dehad prostrated a number of the passengers and that the on board and assisted the surgeon of the Atalanta in his would appear that the persons who brought the cholers on board came from Havre. On the day following that was attacked and died on the morrow. Others were prostrated in quick succession, but the disease was con were in the least affected, and while the turial service. were being performed on deck they wisdy endeavored to put care and sorrow to flight, and hus, perhaps warded of the blow. The Atalanta has since been detained in the lower bay, in consequence of having sickness on board. The runor that she touched at this port before being sent to the bay is said to have been unfounded. But until the health authorities give some official statement, all the facts to regard to the ship will probably not be disclosed. It is pretty generally decided, however, that a revenue officer under the direction of the Surveyor of the Port, went on course of his duty, to make any official examination into the sanitary condition of the vessel, he obtained a statesetting forth that the number of deaths from cholera during the voyage was eleven; that there were at that there were also several persons down with the smallases of sickness on board. The deaths, thus far, have been fifteen, showing a small percentage of mortality to last been ill. The disease although resembling it in many characteristics, has not been professionally pronounced Asiatic cholera. But the fact that the He Officer ordered the Atalanta to the lower bay, some fifteen miles distant from the city, is of itself enough to show that he supposed she had within her bounds matter detrimental to the public safety.

undonotedly have a meeting to day, and proceed to make an examination and report the existing facts to the public. Until such action shall have been taken there appears to be no urgent reason or necessity for excitement or the creation of a panic. In any event, there do exist most urgent reasons for putting the entire city in a state of preparation to meet all insidious diseases with proper

Nightingale-appropriately named for the service reill, or until such time as proper grounds could be se-cured from government for their accommodation at or present permitted with the infected vessel or with her

Dr. Burdett, Deputy Health Officer, in relation to the auchoring of the steamship Europe at Quarantine:-

This is to certify that I have visited the French stear ship Europe and discovered no contagious or infection disease on board. The vessel is merely detained Quarantine for observation.

A. S. BURDETT, M. D., Deputy Health Officer. The ship Rhine, from London, had no cases of cholera

Meeting of the Health Commissioners. MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT—A QUARANTINE SO LICITED, ETC.

Mayor by Dr. Swinburne, Health Officer, a meeting of the Health Commissioners was immediately called. Mayors of Jersey City and Brooklyn, together with a number of medical gentlemen, were present at the meet ing, which was private. The proceedings, as ascertained after the meeting, were as follows:—
Dr. Swindung stated that fifteen cases of Asiatic

which vessel had been detained in consequence by Dr. Nelson, who had made the examination. Remarks were then made by Mayor Gunther, Mayor

Cleveland, Drs Sayre and Murphy, when the necessity for providing a quarantine for cholera cases was discussed. A memorial to the President was then adopted, asking that a portion of Sandy Hook be appropriated for this purpose. The memorial is as follows:-

this purpose. The memorial is as follows:—
To mit President of the United States:—
The commission respectfully represent that they respectfully concur in the opinion expressed by the government authorities in reference to the necessity of establishing proper quarantine regulations in the several ports of the country, to guard, if possible, against the introduction among us from foreign countries of the terrible scourge choiera.

We respectfully represent to the government that the city of New York, being the great commercial emporium of the country, is most liable to receive the first and greatest visitation of this disease; and second, that the most prompt and rigid quarantine should be enforced here, if by that means the advent of this disease can be prevented.

They further represent that the authorities of the port of New York are without a proper place to establish a quarantine ground to meet this anticipated emergency. Their quarantine accommodations for the reception and care of other quarantinable diseases are only tolerably

suitable and totally inadequate. Humanity demands that the afflicted should receive from us every effort conducive to their recovery.

This disease, above all others of a pestilential character, requires the most absolute rest for their recovery, and this cannot be obtained on board our floating hospitals. To land them on Long Island, Staten Island, or any other island in the vicinity of the Highlands, would be such as to practically ignore our quarantine restrictions altogether.

In this dilemma we most carnestly and respectfully request the general government to grant for a temporary quarantine, or so much or such part thereof as may be deemed necessary or suitable, now owned and possessed by the government, situated at Sandy Hook or lower bay, the same to be selected and set apart by some officer of the general government, in conjunction with the commissioners, at the earliest possible moment. This locality, on account of its distance from the city, its remoteness from the great lines of travel, its facilities for landing the sickly, and its isolation, makes it the only suitable place in the harbor of New York that can be effectually used in this anticipated emergency.

ORESTES CLEVELAND,

Mayor of Jersey City,

J. B. JONES M. D.

Mayor of Jersey City.

J. B. JONES, M. D.,

Health Officer, Brooklyn.

JOHN SWINBURNE, M. D., Health Officer Port New York.

LEWIS A. SAYRE,

Resident Physician New York City.

Mayor Cleveland, Dr. Sayres and Dr. Murphy were apointed as a committee to go to Washington and lay the nemorial before the President. They left on their mis The Commissioners of Health will probably issue an

diress to the public in a few days. In the meantime they say that, charged with the all important duty of protecting the public health, they have to announce that he cholera has appeared on our shores. They deem it their duty to apprise the public of the approach of danger, and pledge themselves to make known all of the disease as may come edge. They warn the community to from time to time by the Commissioners themselves No case of cholera has yet occurred within the city. Commissioners pledge themselves that so far as a rigid quarantine is of avail they will prevent the introduction are being made to guard the city against the spread of cholera should it be introduced, and they call on all citizens to join with them in the work in which all have a common stake. They urge on every one the importance f attending to the cleanliness of their houses and yards and of avoiding all excesses, of seeing that their apartments are properly ventilated, of refraining from excessive exercise, and of maintaining mental quietude; and on the approach of the disease—the presence of which is always indicated by diarrhoa and lassitude-of immedi body warm, and of freeing the mind from all anxiety

his colleagues:—
To MY Colleagues of the Board of Alderman:—
Gentlemen—I take this method of calling your attention to the fact that the cholers is at our doors, and that the Board of Aldermen should meet immediately to take such action as may be necessary to preclude its entrance to this city. Yours truly,

MICHAEL NORTON,
Alderman Third Ward.

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

with the Fenians-A Fenian Steamer Ready for Armament-Members of the Movement, &c.

The Fenian excitement still continues. Quite a number of private soldiers are under acrest for sympathizing with the Fenlans. The city and its approaches are picketed. Many Americans are preparing to leave for the States. Numbers of Orangemen r arriving for the lefence of this district.

I have positive information that the Canadian Brothe hood has a fast steamer ready for armament. It is reported that a number of officials of the govern ment are engaged in the conspiracy.

Great military preparations are going forward.

MEXICO.

Matamores Still Besieged by the Repub licans-Attacks on the City Repulsed. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1, 1865.

The Crescent of the 31st ult. says:-Captain Thuttes, of the steamer Hancock, from Galveston, reports that ad that city was still in possession of the imperial troops slaughter. The imperial loss was slight.

ANOTHER AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.—There was another auction sale of government cotton yesterday at No. 111 with the privilege of the entire quantity. Bidding was

with the privilege of the entire quantity. Bidding was rather slow, which fact probably induced the withdrawal of forty-eight bags of Cuba cotton at first included in the catalogue. The following were the prices obtained:—

Middling Fair.—92 bales middling fair, 60c.; 355 do. fully middling, 553c.

Low Middling, 5-53c.

Low Middling.—100 bales low middling, 53%c.; 200 do., 53%c.; 100 do., 52c.; 150 do., 53%c.

Good Ordinary.—150 bales good ordinary, 50%c.; 50 do., 60%c.; 200 do., 50%c.

Ordinary.—50 bales ordinary, 45%c.; 200 do., 45%c.

Low Ordinary.—60 bales low ordinary, 45c.; 50 do., 45%c.

Pickings.—50 bales pickings, 19%c.; 100 do., 18%c.; 50 do., 18c.; 50 do., 18c.; 50 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 43%c.; 50 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 44%c.; 50 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 45%c.; 50 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 45%c.; 50 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 45%c.; 50 do., 45%c.; 100 do., 45

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY .- Hon. Alexander H. Bullock, Governor elect of Massachusetts, will deliver an oration in this city on Thursday evening, December 21, in commemoration of the two hundred and forty-fifth anniver ary of the landing of the Pilgrims.

No Music in the Park.—The Commissioners of the Park announce that the musical entertainments at the Park have closed for the season. There will, therefore, be no music this afternoon.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 3, 1865. Hon. H. Harrison, Attorney General of Tennessee, deered his argument in the United States Circuit Court

to day against granting a writ of habeas corpus in the reached on Monday next. The cotton market is dull to-day, though there were arge arrivals. Prices range from 46c, a 47c. Sales 105 bales were made at 45c. yesterday. Receipts to-day

were 516 bales; shipments, 320. Market closed firm. The river is swelling slightly and is twenty inches deep

The Missouri Legislature.

A caucus of the radical members of the Legislature settled the question of Speakership last night. They nominated Mr. A. J. Harlan, of Andrew county, for that position, and elected him to day by a vote of sixty-nine

charged the Board of Canvassers with fraudulent count-ing of votes at the last election, whereby the new State constitution was declared adopted, the Secretary of State, Mr. Rodman, seat a communication to the House as-ing to have appointed a joint committee to count the

News from San Francisco.

San Francisco.

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San Francisco.

San Francisco.

Oct. 28, 1865.

During the week the following whaling vessels have arrived from the Arctic Ocean:—Emma C. Jones, Merlin, Canton Packet, Camilia, Elizabeth Swift, and Helen Snow. The price of whale oil is 75c. a 89c. per gallon. The most recent arrivals here will go East.

Trade generally is quiet. Merchandise is firm with the exception of coal oil, which is depressed in view of expected arrivals via the Isthmus.

Most of the goods by the ships Ne Plos Ultra, Free Trade and Endeavor were sold previous to their arrival. Codiish has declined to ten cents a pound, under liberal supplies from the Asiatic coast.

The produce market is steady. Tourage is abundant and the rates of freight low.

The ship Unicowah has been sold, to go under the Peruvian flag, at \$40,000.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3, 1865.

The steamer Colorado sailed to-day for Panama, with six hundred passengers and \$700,000 in troasure for Now York and \$420,000 for England.

Sailed, ship cacramento, for Hong Kong.

But for a disease of this character they are very un-